the Deputy Commissioner for Programs and Policy, or his or her designee to conduct the hearing. If the Administrative Law Judge does not withdraw, the objecting party may, after the hearing, present his objections to the Appeals Council, as provided in §§ 410.660 through 410.664 as reasons why the Administrative Law Judge's decision should be revised or a new hearing held before another Administrative Law Judge.

[36 FR 23760, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 62 FR 38453, July 18, 1997]

§410.636 Time and place of hearing.

The Administrative Law Judge (formerly called "hearing examiner") shall fix a time and a place within the United States for the hearing, written notice of which, unless waived by a party, shall be mailed to the parties at their last known addresses or given to them by personal service, not less than 10 days prior to such time. As used in this section and in §410.647, the United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Written notice of the objections of any party to the time and place fixed for a hearing shall be filed by the objecting party with the Administrative Law Judge at the earliest practicable opportunity (before the time set for such hearing). Such notice shall state the reasons for the party's objection and his choice as to the time and place within the United States for the hearing. The Administrative Law Judge may, for good cause, fix a new time and/or place within the United States for the hearing.

[37 FR 20652, Sept. 30, 1972]

§410.637 Hearing on new issues.

At any time after a request for hearing has been made, as provided in §410.631, but prior to the mailing of notice of the decision, the Administrative Law Judge may, in his discretion, either on the application of a party or his own motion, in addition to the matters brought before him by the request for hearing, give notice that he will also consider any specified new issue (see §410.610) whether pertinent to the same or a related matter, and whether

arising subsequent to the request for hearing, which may affect the rights of such party to benefits under this part even though the Administration has not made an initial and reconsidered determination with respect to such new issue: Provided, That notice of the time and place of the hearing on any new issue shall, unless waived, be given to the parties within the time and manner specified in §410.636: And provided further, That the determination involved is not one within the jurisdiction of a State agency under a Federal-State agreement entered into pursuant to section 413(b) of the Act. Upon the giving of such notice, the Administrative Law Judge shall, except as otherwise provided, proceed to hearing on such new issue in the same manner as he would on an issue on which an initial and reconsidered determination has been made by the Administration and a hearing requested with respect thereto by a party entitled to such hearing.

§410.638 Change of time and place for hearing.

The Administrative Law Judge may change the time and place for the hearing, either on his own motion or for good cause shown by a party. The Administrative Law Judge may adjourn or postpone the hearing, or he may reopen the hearing for the receipt of additional evidence at any time prior to the mailing of notice to the party of the decision in the case. Reasonable notice shall be given to the parties of any change in the time or place of hearing or of an adjournment or a reopening of the hearing.

§ 410.639 Subpenas.

When reasonably necessary for the full presentation of a case, an Administrative Law Judge (formerly called "hearing examiner") or a member of the Appeals Council, may, either upon his own motion or upon the request of a party, issue subpenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and for the production of books, records, correspondence, papers, or other documents which are relevant and material to any matter in issue at the hearing. Parties who desire the issuance of a subpena shall, not less than 5 days